

The first record of *Horaeomorphus* Schaufuss (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae) from the Philippines, with description of *H. blattnyi* sp. n.

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The first record of *Horaeomorphus* Schaufuss (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae) from the Philippines, with description of *H. blattnyi* sp. n. - The first species of the Australo-Oriental genus *Horaeomorphus* Schaufuss known to occur in the Philippines is described, *H. blattnyi* sp. n. The male habitus and key characters including the aedeagus are illustrated.

Keywords: Coleoptera - Scydmaenidae - *Horaeomorphus* - new species - Philippines - taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Horaeomorphus* Schaufuss (Scydmaeninae, Cyrtoscydmini) comprises over fifty species distributed in Southeast Asia, Australia, New Caledonia, Madagascar and Mauritius (Newton & Franz, 1998; Jałoszyński, 2002, 2003). Three species have been described from the southeastern part of Asia: *H. chinensis* Franz from mainland China, *H. babai* Jałoszyński from Taiwan, and *H. sakishimanus* Jałoszyński from Ryukyus, Japan, (Franz, 1985; O'Keefe & Li, 1998; Jałoszyński, 2002, 2003).

Thanks to the kindness of Dr Giulio Cuccodoro, I had the opportunity to examine an interesting specimen preserved in the collection of the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, which turned out to be a male of an undescribed species of *Horaeomorphus*. This specimen was collected in the northern part of Luzon, the largest island of the Philippines, and is the first member of this genus reported to occur in this country.

The type material is deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva (MHNG).

TAXONOMY

Horaeomorphus Schaufuss, 1889

Horaeomorphus Schaufuss, 1889, p. 21. Type species: *Horaeomorphus eumicroides* Schaufuss.

A detailed set of features, which characterize the genus *Horaeomorphus*, is given in a recent paper (Jałoszyński, 2002). The following diagnosis includes only the

most important key characteristics: body slender, elongate; vertex with pair of foveae; neck broad; antenna gradually thickened toward apex, without distinct club; antennomere XI large, usually subconical, clearly separated from X; pronotum without sharp edges or lateral carinae, with row of 3-5 basal foveae sometimes connected by transverse groove; prosternal process very narrow, weakly separating procoxae; mesosternal process wider than prosternal, moderately projecting ventrally; elytra oval, entire, weakly or not depressed at base, basal foveae covered by posterior margin of pronotum; femora clavate, in some cases hind trochanters are modified in males. Aedeagus with symmetrical parameres and well sclerotized armature of internal sac. Female genitalia have been studied in two species only; *H. sakishimanus* possesses globular spermatheca and elongate bursa copulatrix (Jałoszyński, 2002).

The subgeneric division of *Horaemorphus* into the nominotypical subgenus and *Pseudosyndicus* Franz is problematic (discussed in Jałoszyński, 2002), and must be verified. Therefore, the new species is not placed in any subgenus to facilitate further revisions.

***Horaemorphus blattnyi* sp. n.**

Figs 1-6

Type material. Holotype male, labelled: Philippines, Luzon, Bontoc Prov. (sic!), Mt. Data, 2270 m, 28. iv. 1979, Orousset leg., from mossy forest under rotten wood (MHNG).

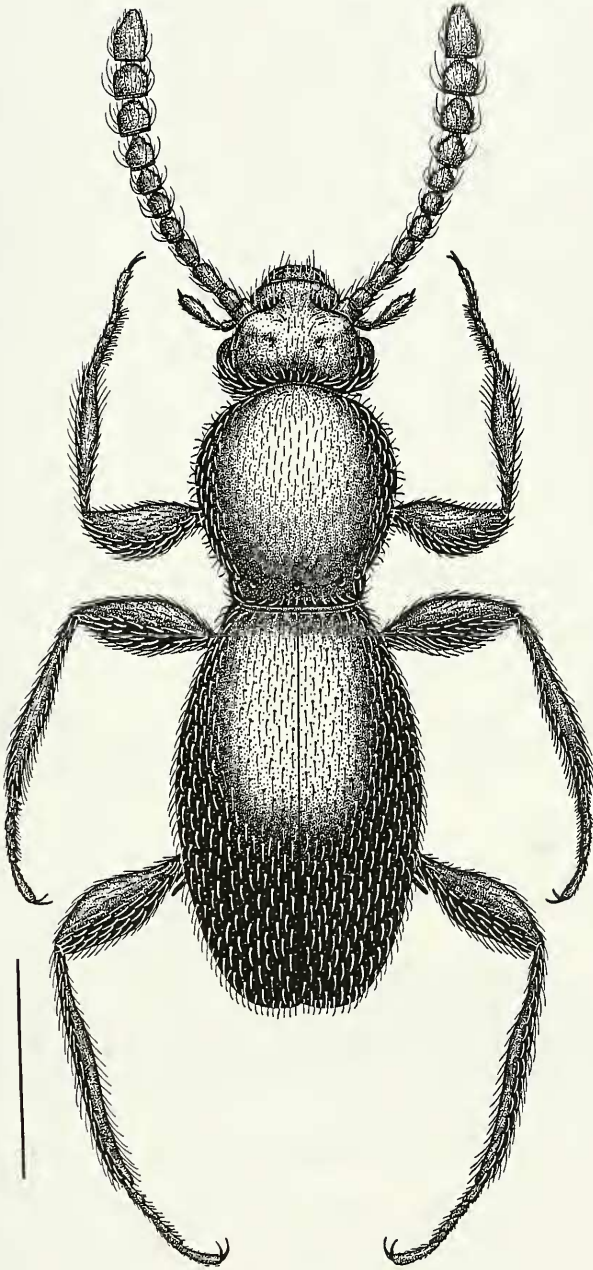
Description. Body (Fig. 1) large, body length 3.33 mm, elongate, moderately convex, moderately dark brown, legs (especially femora) and palpi slightly brighter, setation relatively short, moderately dense, yellowish.

Head wider than long, widest at relatively small eyes, length 0.54 mm, width 0.72 mm. Occiput with two small pits in middle of occipital constriction, distance between pits equals to 1/4 width of occiput; vertex distinctly transverse, moderately convex, with pair of shallow but distinct pits; tempora relatively long, rounded, strongly narrowing posteriorly; frons trapezoidal, convex, moderately lowering toward large, transverse, subrectangular clypeus; supraantennal tubercles only slightly raised. Head glossy, punctuation moderately sparse, composed of fine punctures; setation brownish, sparse, moderately long, composed of thin, curved, suberect setae, on tempora slightly thicker and nearly straight.

Antenna (Fig. 5) relatively short, slightly extending past posterior margin of pronotum, 1.62 mm in length, gradually thickened toward apex, relative lengths of antennomeres: 1: 0.8 : 1.2 : 1.15 : 1.05 : 1 : 0.95 : 1 : 1.05 : 1.05 : 1.7; surface of antennomeres uneven, especially segments VIII-XI coarsely, densely granulated; all antennomeres with moderately dense, moderately long, curved suberect to erect setae.

Pronotum large, distinctly elongate, widest near anterior third, length 1.01 mm, maximum width 0.91 mm, width at base 0.57 mm. Anterior and lateral margins rounded; disc distinctly demarcated from narrow posterior collar by transverse row of five small basal foveae (one median and two pairs of lateral foveae); posterior margin of base straight, with very narrow marginal carina, hind angles rounded. Punctuation of pronotum sparse and very fine; setation short and sparse, composed of slightly curved, suberect to erect setae minimally thicker than setation of head.

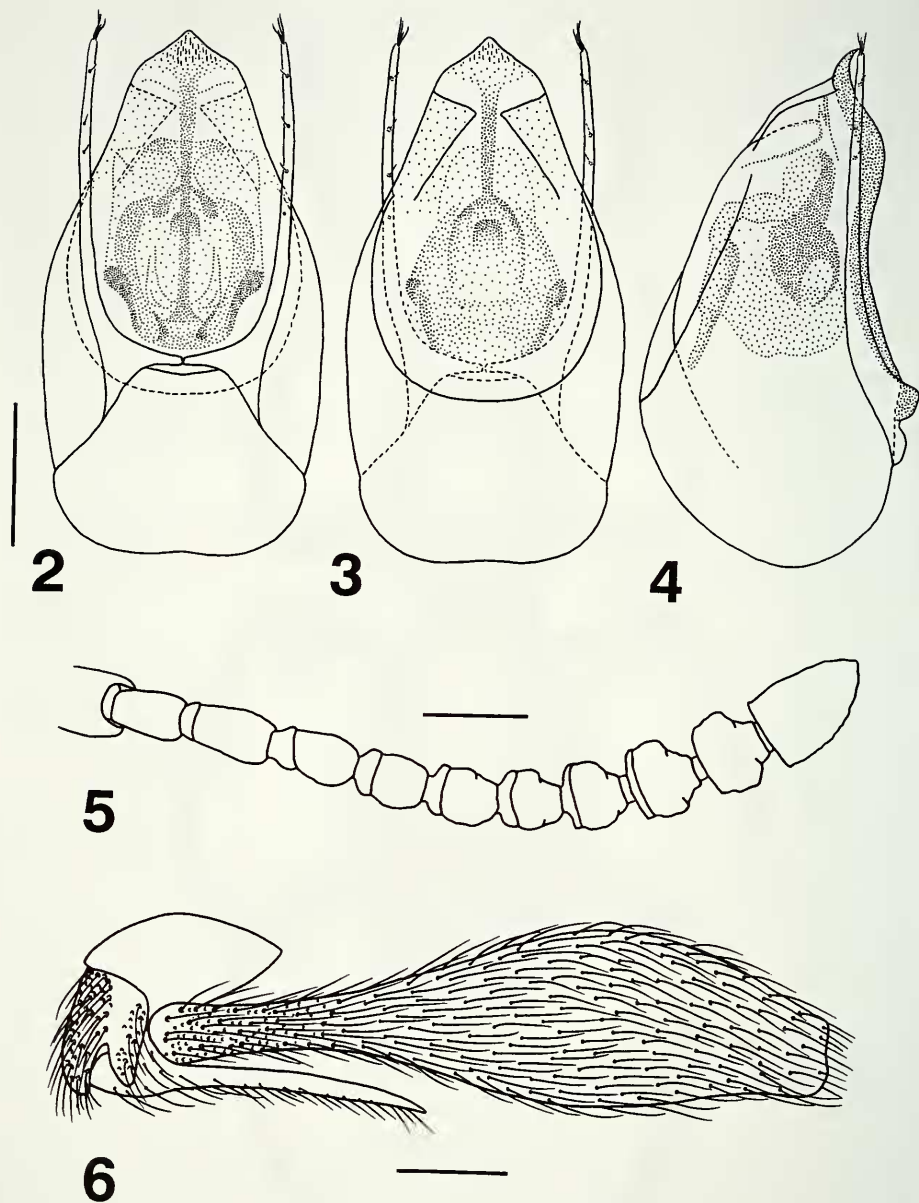
Elytra oval, elongate, more convex than pronotum, widest slightly anterior to



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FIG. 1

Habitus of *Horaemorphus blattnyi* sp. n., holotype male. Scale 0.5 mm.



FIGS 2-6

Horaemorphus blatnyi sp. n. (holotype male): 2 – aedeagus, ventral view, 3 – aedeagus, dorsal view, 4 – aedeagus, lateral view, 5 – right antenna, dorsal view, 6 – left coxa, trochanter and femur, ventral view. Scale 0.2 mm.

middle, length 1.78 mm, combined width at widest point 1.12 mm, elytral index (i.e. ratio length/width) 1.59. Humeri very weakly marked, with shallow and broad internal humeral impression; apices of elytra separately rounded. Elytral punctation as sparse as that on pronotum but composed of more distinct, slightly larger punctures; setation relatively short, sparse, suberect, composed of minimally curved setae as thick as pronotal setation. Hind wings entirely reduced.

Legs moderately long, robust; procoxae large, nearly globular, contiguous; mesocoxae large, flattened dorso-ventrally, separated by relatively narrow mesosternal process; metacoxae smaller, with transverse basal and well demarcated, elongate distal part; pro- and mesotrochanters small, subtriangular; metatrochanters strongly modified, with long, slender rod-like process (Fig. 6). All femora with slender basal part and strongly, but not abruptly clavate distal part; all tibiae slightly recurved; tarsi relatively short, tarsomeres reducing in size from I to IV, tarsomere V minimally longer than II and IV together. Setation of ventral surface of fore and middle tibiae and tarsi distinctly longer than setae on hind legs.

Aedeagus (Figs 2-4) 0.72 mm in length, with symmetrical, moderately darkly sclerotized structures of internal sac.

Female. Unknown.

Comments. This species can be easily distinguished from similar Asiatic congeners by its large, dark and shiny body, and by the design of the aedeagus. This is the first species of *Horaeomorphus* known to occur in Philippines. The locality "Bontoc", indicated on the label as "Bontoc Prov." in fact is a capitol of Mountain Province in North Luzon.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Ctibor Blatný, who described most species of Scydmaenidae known from the Philippines.

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